Geographia Classica:

GEOGRAPHY

OFTHE

ANCIENTS

So far describ'd as it is contain'd in the

Greek and Latin Classicks,

I wenty-mine Mars of the Old World

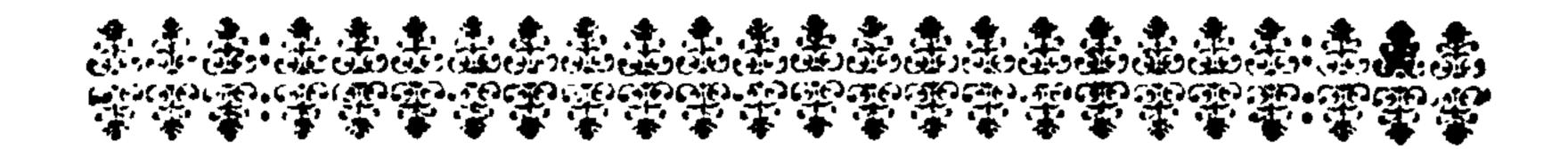
and its several Kingdoms and Provinces: Wherein the chief Places mention'd in Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, Eutropius, Cornelius Nepos, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Sallust, Livy, Casar, Plutarch, Xenophon, Herodotus, and many other Ancient Authors are describ'd. To which is added, a MAP of the Places mention'd in the Old and New Testaments.

Collection long wanted, and now Publish'd for the Use of SCHOOLS.

The Chird Edition.

LOWDOW:

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THE

PREFACE.

S the Right understanding the Historians who wrote in the Greek and Latin Tongues, on account of the Simplicity of their Style; hath been by long Experience found equally

necessary for the attaining a perfect Knowledge in those Languages, as the Reading their Poets and Orators; and consequently, Justin, Nepos, Sallust, Cæsar and Livy, have been in our Schools taught with as much Success as Terence, Virgil, Horace or Cicero: So great Care on this account has been taken, to render the former, as well as the later, intelligible to the several Ages and Capacities of those into whose Hands they have been put, by Explications, Interpretations, Paraphrases, and other Notes, which in a great measure have had their desired Effect.

Notwithstanding this Care, in one respect the Endeavours of the Editors of our School-Books,

to explain their Authors, have fall'n short; for the they have in their Notes so far given an Account of the Names of Hills, Rivers and Cities, as to tell in what Kingdoms or Provinces they are, yet for want of Draughts to describe these Kingdoms, and their Divisions into Provinces, neither the Distances, nor the respective Situations of the several Places mentioned, can in any manner be apprehended by the Scholar; for want of which Distinction, great Consussion must nesarily arise in the Mind.

Thus, if a Master was to describe to his Scholar, from his Virgil, the Navigation of Aneas; and tellhim, that in his Voyage from Troy to Italy he passed through the Cyclades, and by the Strophades to the Golf of Tarentum; from whence to avoid the dangerous Passage between Scylla and Charybdis, he sailed towards the African Coast, thence sailling by Sicily, he arrived on the Coasts of Italy, and landed near the Mouth of Tybris.

Such a Description as this cannot be made intelligible to the Scholar, by adding any Explanation in Words, who will not at all the better understand ÆNEAs's Course, described by his Author, by being told, that the Cyclades are Islands in the Icarian, the Strophades in the Ionian, and that Scylla is a Rock, and Charybdis a Whirlpool, in the Sicilian Sea; because he has no more any Notion of those Seas, their Distances, or their respective Situations, either to Troy, or to each other,

other, than he had of these Places said to lie in them; since these things can only be made intelligible to him by an actual Description of these Seas and Islands in a Map, which will sensibly represent to him what no Words could ever essect without it.

For this Reason, to all the valuable Editions of such of the School-Books as have wanted them, Maps have been added, as absolutely necessary to make the Author's Meaning sully comprehended: But then these Editions have been necessarily held at so great a Price, as not to be easily compassed for Youth at Schools, for whose use, as it was needful to Print Editions of a cheaper sort, so consequently in them these Helps must be omitted.

To supply this Omission, it has been thought an useful Service to Schools, to prepare a small Collection of Maps of the Ancient World, and of such Parts of it chiefly as are mentioned in the Classicks; and therein to describe the chief Cities, Towns, Rivers, and Mountains, in as perfect a manner as so small a Form would admit of; wherein the Scholar will be able, by Inspection, to see their respective Situations; and by being told that each Degree in the Scale on the Sides of the Maps containt about Sixty Miles, to judge in a tolerable measure of their Distances, by applying their Distances in the Maps to the Scale on the Sides.

This

This will make the Reading their Authors less tedious and more profitable to them, since they will not only with more Distinction apprehend the Matters their Authors treat of, but with reasonable Exactness judge of the Actions described by them, when by means of these Descriptions they have a tolerable Notion of the Countries through which their Armies are said to march; the Rivers which they pass, and the Towns where they arrive, or which they subdue.

The Use and Advantage of such Maps being so apparent, and the Persons who are designed to reap this Advantage being such as, generally speaking, are not in a Condition to purchase it at any great rate, Care hath been taken, not only that they should be carefully and handsomely. Engrav'd, but also be had at a very moderate Charge, that so the general Use of them might

not be hinder'd by the greatness of the Price.

One thing more it is thought necessary to mention, That these Maps being Engrav'd by a Foreigner, some of the Places retain the French Terminations, many of which have been rectified, though it was too late to mend them all: But these are so near the Latin or English Names, in most Instances, that it is hoped it will occasion but little Difficulty to the Scholar, and give no great Offence to the Master.

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PEEDILY will be Publish'd the Great Atlas, in 130 Sheets of Elephant Paper: Being a new GENERAL ATLAS, containing a Geographical and Historical Account of all the Empires, Kingdoms, and other Dominions of the WORLD: With the Natural History and Trade of each Country. Taken from the best AUTHORS, particularly CLUverius, Brietius, Cellarius, Bleau, BAUDRAND, HOFFMAN, MORERI, the two SANsons, Luyts, the Atlas Historique, Sir John CHARDIN, LE BRUN, TOURNEFORT, &c. To which is Prefix'd, An Introduction to Geography, rendring the Principal Parts of that Science easy, and containing all that is necessary for the ready understanding of Maps: Together with a copious Alphabetical INDEX. The MAPS, which are all Engraven or Revised by Mr. Senex, are laid down according to the Observations communicated to the English ROYAL SOCIETY, the French ROYAL ACA-DEMY of Sciences, and those made by the latest TRAVELLERS: And the DESCRIPTIONS suited to the Course of each Map, which has not been observ'd in any other ATLAS. 5

Which said A'TLAS will be Sold by James Knapton at the Crown, William and John Innis at the Feathers in St. Paul's Church-yard; by Samuel Clark in Burching-Lane, Benjamin Tooke by the Temple-Gate, and Charles

King in Westminster-Hall.

The Frontispiece of the Chronological Automaton; or Self-Moving Ephemeris of the Cœlestial Motions, &c.

By Sam. Watson.

A Map of the Roads of England.

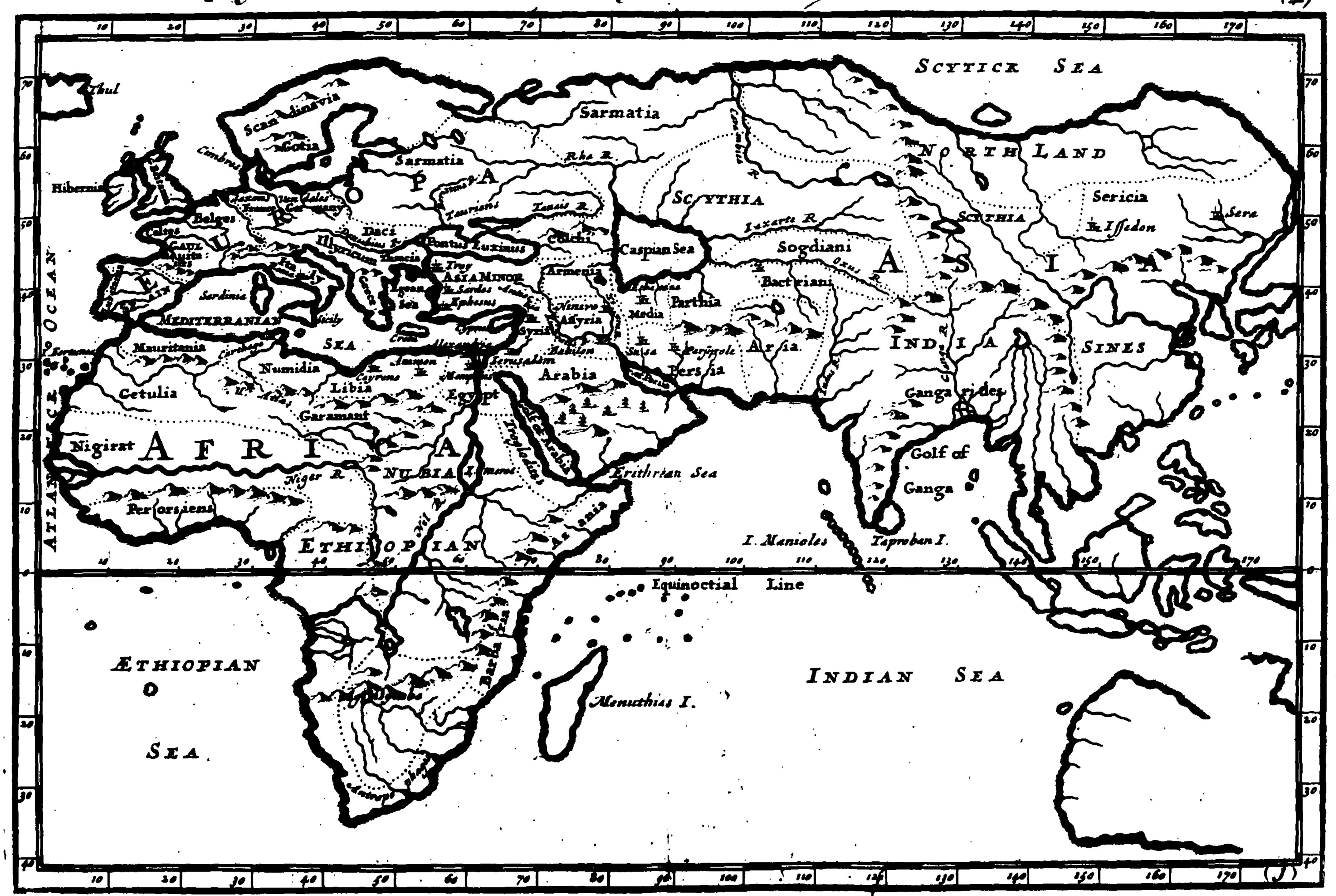
An Arithmetical Table to Perform Multiplication and Division, by Addition and Substraction.

A Multiplication Table, at the Fingers End.

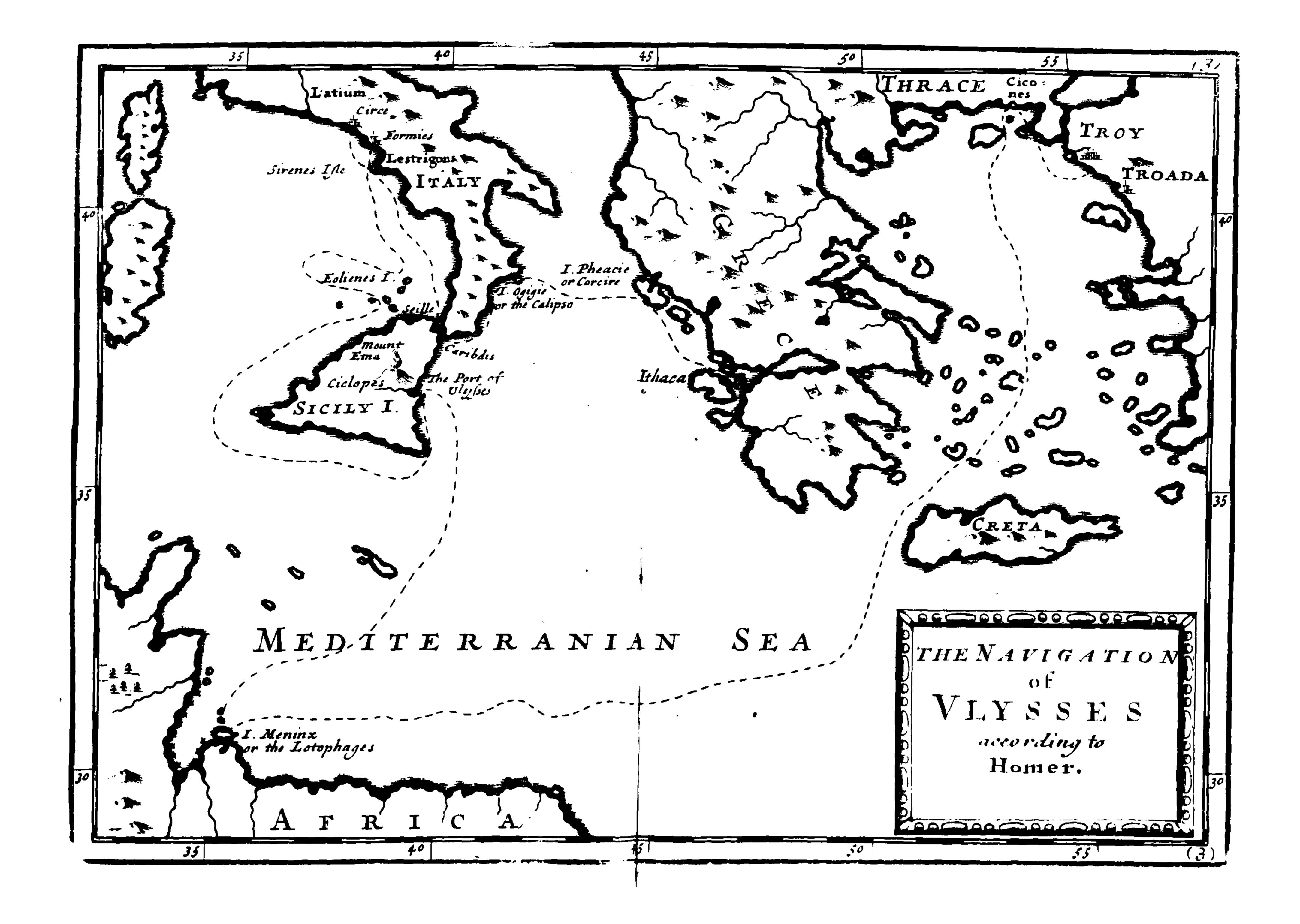
A TABLE of the Mars contain'd in this Volume.

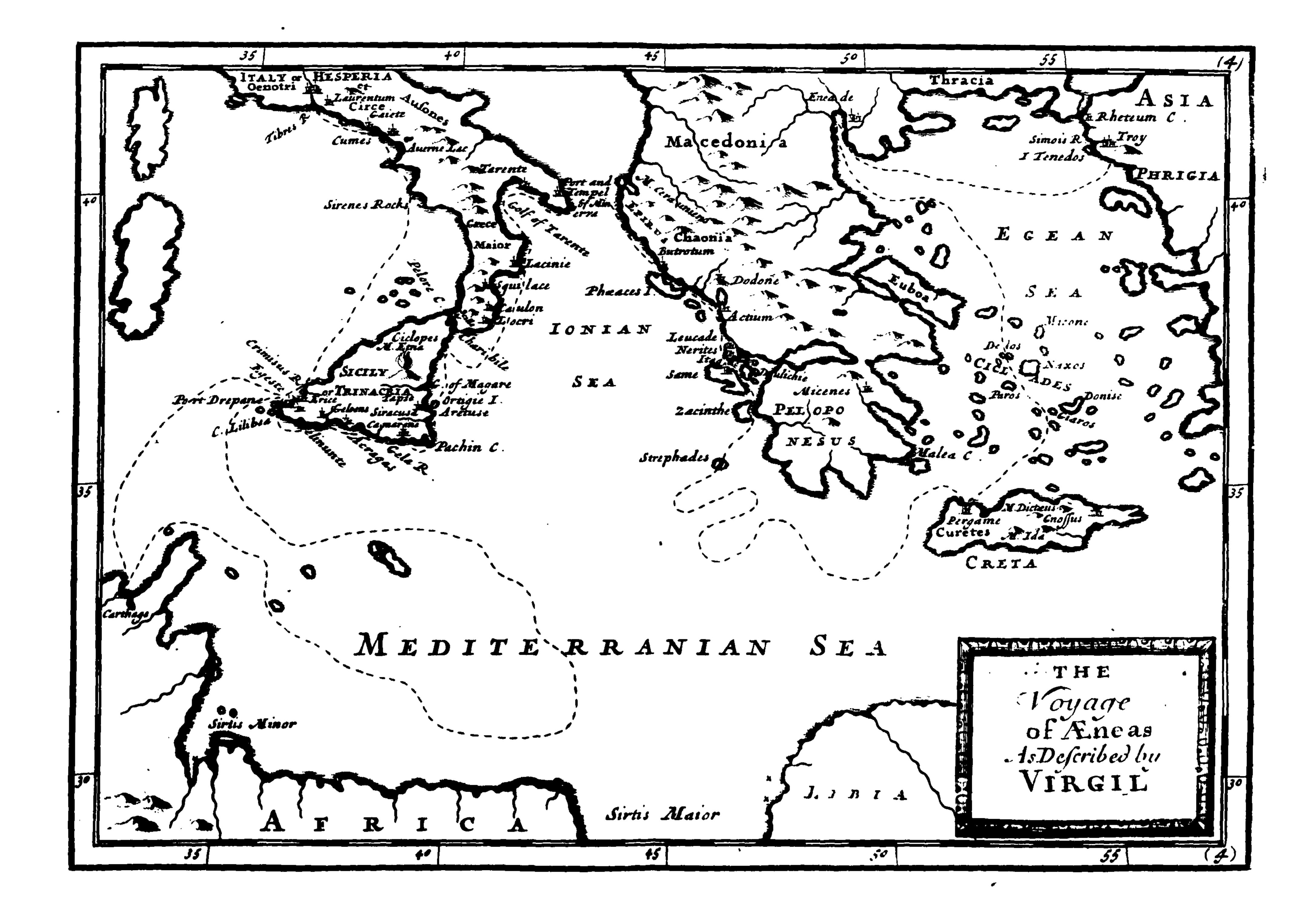
1. A Map of the World.
2. The Trojan War by Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. 3. Ulysses bis Voyage, according to Homer. 4. Æneas's Navigation, as described by Virgil. 5. ———— by Dionisius Halicarnasseus. 6. The World, and the Maps of Iraly and Greece, by Justin. 7.
8. The Roman Empire { In its Infancy, } by Florus.
9. In its Maturity, } 10. Hannibal's Expedition, by Livy and Corn. Nepos. 11. Imperium Romanum,) 12. Gallia vetus, 12. Bætica. 14. Africa, 15. Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Lucan. 16. Greece, and the adjacent Islands, from Corn. Nepos, &c. 17. Greece, and the Empire of Cræsus,) from Herodotus. 18. Lybia, 19. Egypt, 20. The Conquests of Pyrrhus, according to Plutarch. of Demetrius, surnamed Policrates. 22. The Epedition of Agesilaus King of) Sby Xenophon. Sparta, 23. The Retreat of the 10000 Greeks, 24. Syria and Assyria, by Ptolomy. 25. Scriptural Geography, or the Places in the Old and New Testament. 26. Places mentioned in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History. 27. The Empire of Cyrus the first King of Persia. 28. The Persian Empise divided into 20 Governments by Darius Son of Hystaspes. 29. Alexander's Expedition.











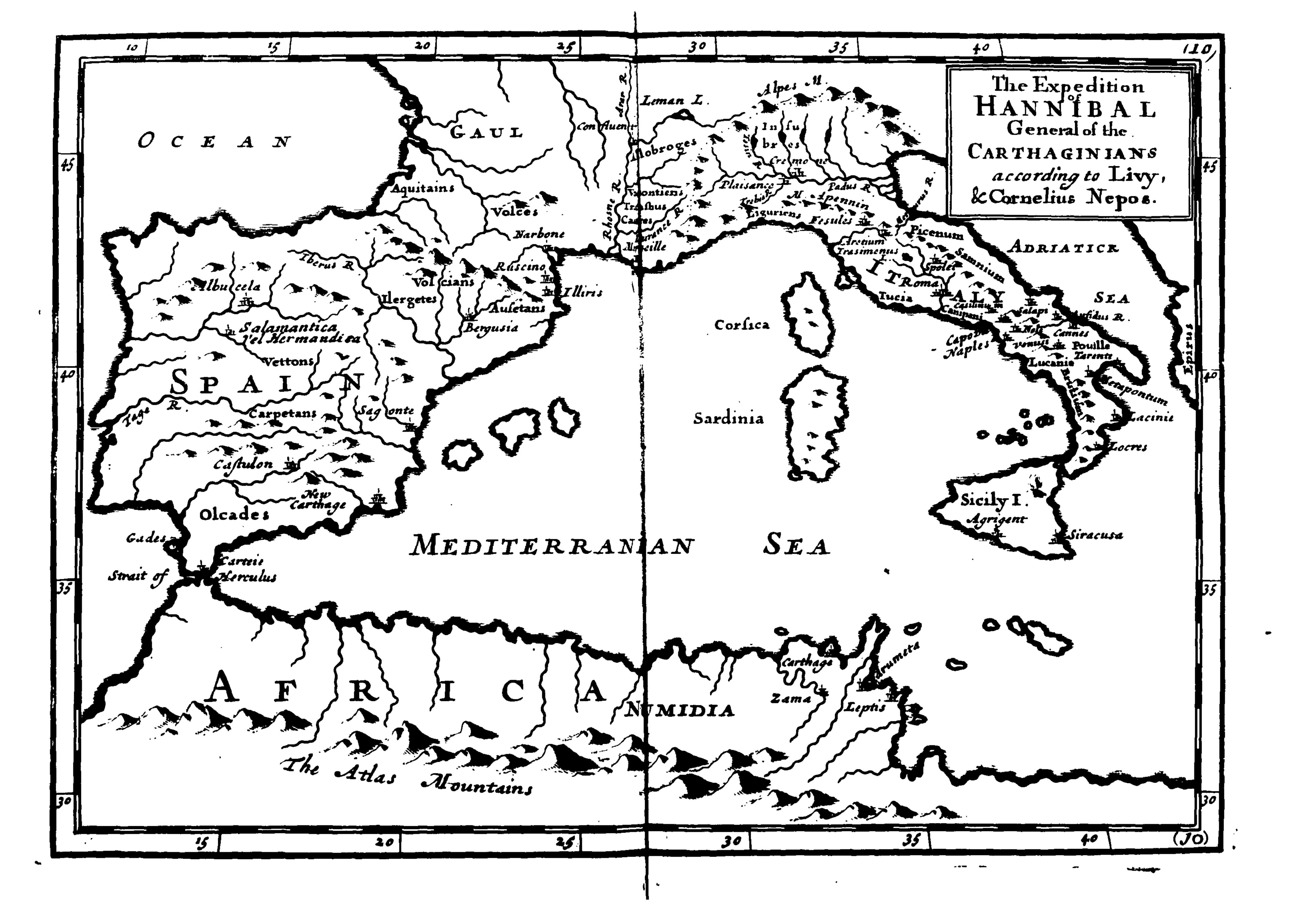












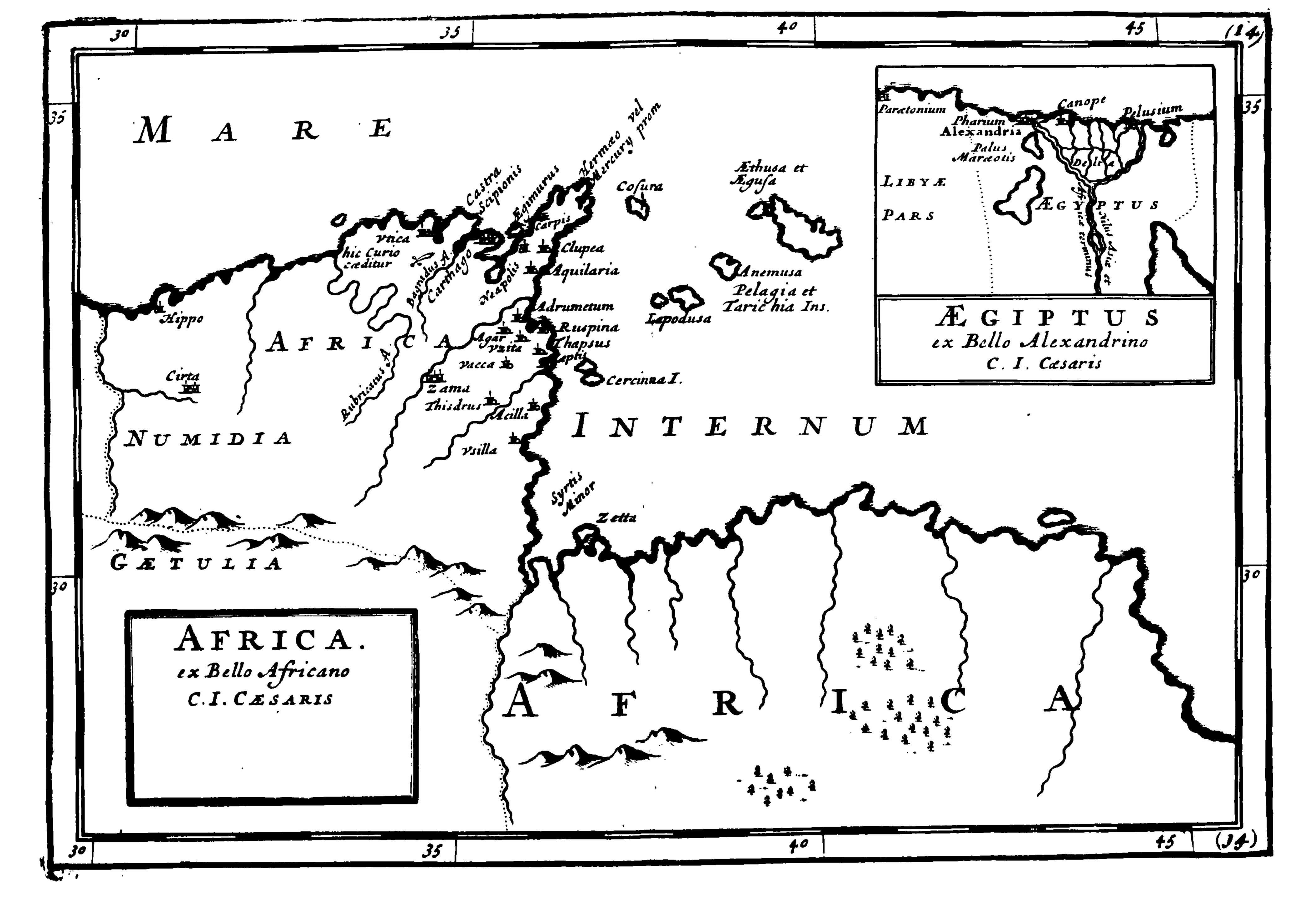
The ROMANEMPIRE as it was in the time of JULIUS CASAR

and it is described in his Commentaries, and in Silius Italicus.



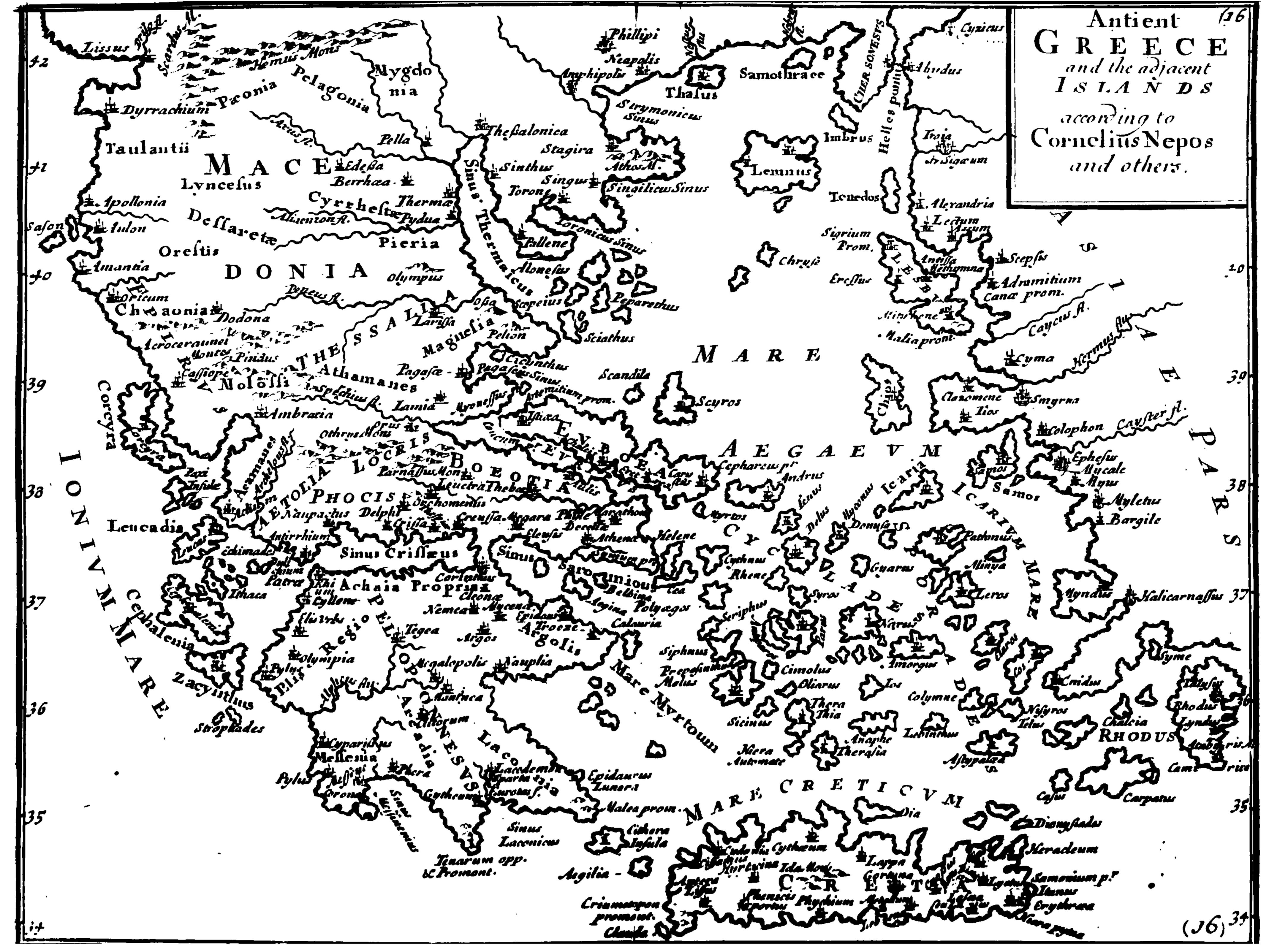




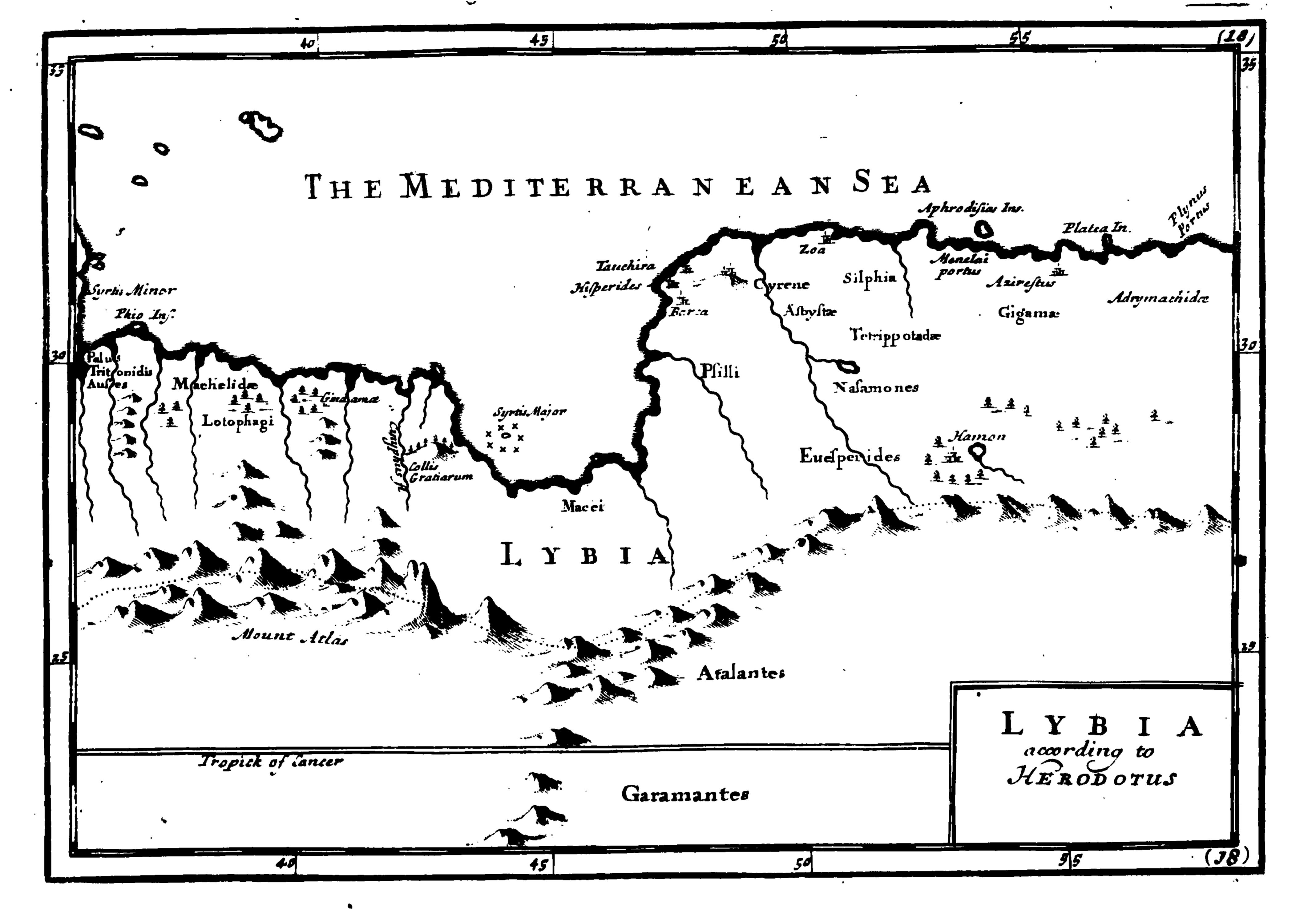


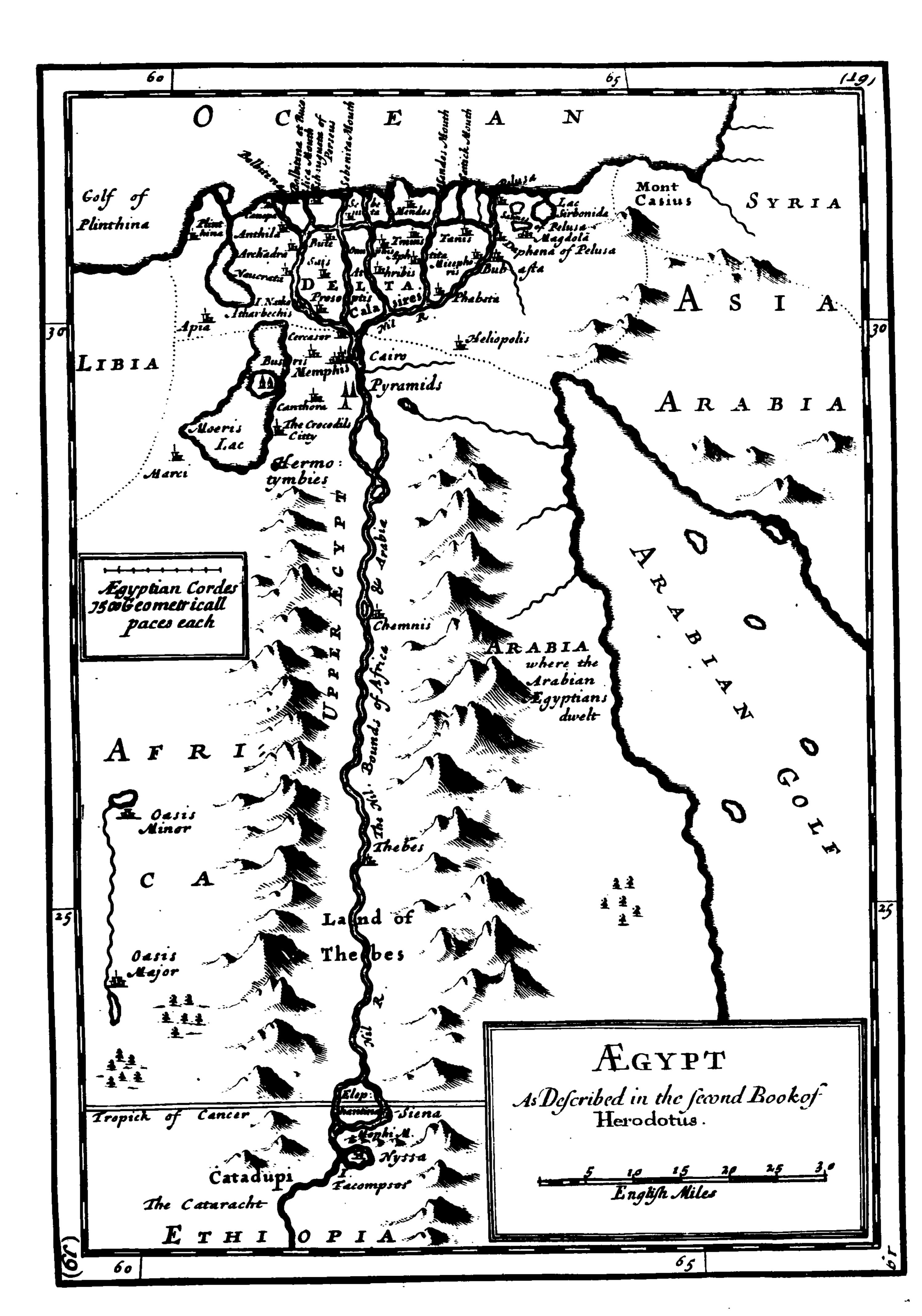
A Map of EUROPE ASIA & AFRICA as far as they are described in Lucaris Pharsalia.

















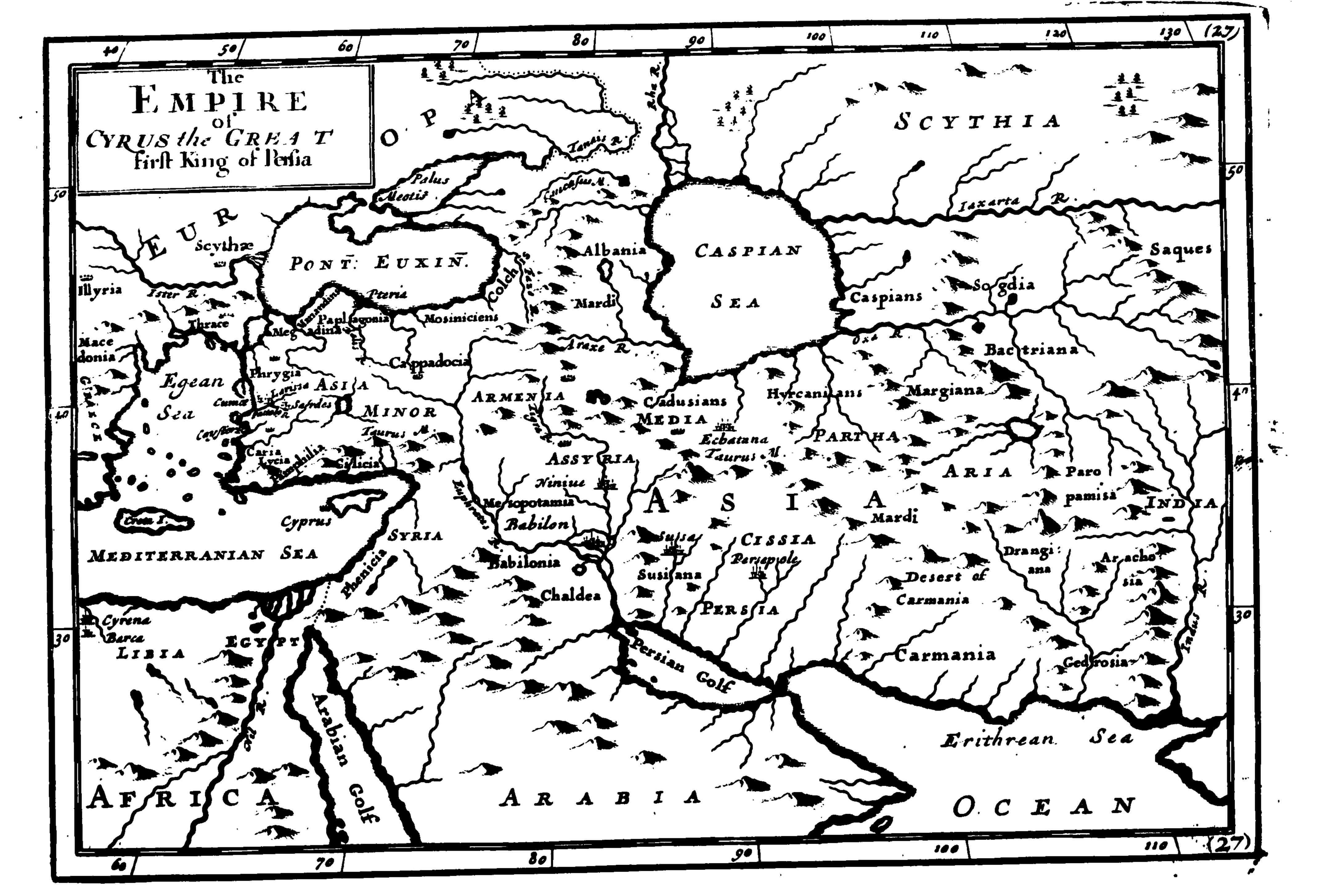






A MAP of the places Mentioned in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History.







The Expedition of ALEXANDER the GREAT according to Quintus Curtius, Arrian, and others.

